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The final communique virtually shuns discussion of those disagreements and nowhere does it reveal a strengthening of confidence in the United States. There is only a superficial mention of the necessity to reestablish the solidarity of the members of the military bloc wherever it has been disrupted and to eliminate the causes of those disruptions.

It was known beforehand that the work agenda of the NATO summit meeting included the contradictions between the United States and countries of Western Europe and between Greece and Turkey over the situation in Cyprus as well as the acute competition in the manufacture of arms which has arisen among the principal members of the military bloc. In addition, the U.S. President tried to establish closer ties between Spain and NATO but he found strong opposition from several countries, principally the Nordic ones. He said that the United States considers it fundamental to extend NATO jurisdiction to spheres other than those of defense but the French delegate opposed the idea and was openly hostile toward Portugal.

None of those aspects is discussed in the final communique, which reveals that there was no agreement on these matters. The members of NATO who met in Brussels could not keep a reference to the policy of detente out of their final document, a policy promoted principally by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist bloc and which grows in prestige throughout the world every day. In one of its paragraphs the declaration states that understanding and cooperation should predominate over confrontation in international relations.

For the political commentators it has been very evident that the U.S. President did not come close to attaining his objectives at the NATO summit. Nowhere was it evident that confidence in the United States was strengthened among its allies. Although it was not publicly mentioned, the ghost of the U.S. defeats in Vietnam and Cambodia stalked the halls of NATO headquarters in Brussels.

CASTRO ATTENDS CEMA COMMISSION RECEPTION

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Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 May 75 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, PCC First Secretary and Revolutionary Government prime minister, has attended the reception given in honor of the delegations which participated in the 39th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Construction. The meeting was held for 5 days at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar Beach.

During the reception Fidel talked with Wolfgang Junker, chairman of the CEMA Construction Commission and GDR construction minister; I. A. Ganichev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; and other heads of delegations and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country.

Soviet Technical Aid Announced

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 May 75 FL

[Text] The 39th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Construction has ended after 5 days of work in the Atlantico Hotel, Santa Maria del Mar. Commission Chairman and GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker made the closing speech.

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PAYMENT FOR SEIZED SPANISH PROPERTY DISCUSSED

Madrid EFE in Spanish 2141 GMT 1 Jun 75 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Jun--Spanish Ambassador Enrique Perez Hernandez [as received], chief of the special negotiating mission discussing with Cuban officials the matter of indemnisation for properties expropriated from Spanish citizens following the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, today described as "positive" the contacts established.

"The talks are advancing well, and the two delegations are working to harmonize their points of view," Ambassador Perez Hernandez told EFE, adding that he could not release any specific information yet on the negotiations.

The Spanish ambassador extended his mission as special negotiator and will meet during the coming days with Cuba's director general of immigration and navy minister. He will discuss with them matters related to Spanish-Cuban cooperation in general and the status of Cuban sailors from the high seas fishing fleet touching at Canary Island ports.

The talks aim at facilitating the visits to the Canary Islands of Cuban sailors in the powerful high seas fishing fleet, who are compelled in growing numbers to use Canary Island ports for supplies.

The special Spanish negotiating commission arrived at Havana on 8 May and will remain until 3 June.

HAVANA RADIO GLOATS OVER 'MEAGER' NATO RESULTS

Havana International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 May 75 PA

[World events commentary]

[Text] The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation [NATO] meeting has ended without pain or glory. At the summit in Brussels this week U.S. President Gerald Ford tried to use it to reaffirm the U.S. presence in Western Europe. The many bilateral meetings, which predominated over the work sessions, set the tone of the NATO meeting, elevated to a summit meeting at the urging of President Ford. Originally the meeting had been called at the level of foreign ministers. However, the need for the United States to strengthen its hegemonic position after the resounding failures in southeast Asia resulted in raising the level of the meeting.

The head of the Canadian Government, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, proposed the proliferation of debates among the members of NATO rather than listening to prepared speeches. The final communique of the NATO summit, drafted and approved in record time, reflects the meager results of the meeting and the many disagreements that exist and grow within the aggressive Atlantic pact.

The political commentators who followed the progress of the Brussels summit agree that the U.S. President did not even remotely attain the objectives he had set for himself. One of the principal objectives of President Gerald Ford was to strengthen the confidence of the European allies in the United States and at the same time soften the disagreements that exist among some of the NATO members.